SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

(2)

AD-A214 743

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No 0704-0188

1b RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS

2b. DECLASSIFICATION / DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

3. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY OF REPORT
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)

5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)

6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION
Northwestern University
Dept of Applied Math

6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)

7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION
AFOSR

6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)
Evanston, Il 60201

7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)
BLDG 410
BAFB DC 20332-6448

8a. NAME OF FUNDING / SPONSORING ORGANIZATION
AFOSR

8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)

9 PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
F49620-79-C-0080

8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)
BLDG 410
BAFB DC 20332-6448

10 SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS

PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.	PROJECT NO	TASK NO	WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO.
61102F	2304	A5	

11. TITLE (Include Security Classification)
MARKOW PROCESSES APPLIED TO CONTROL, REPLACEMENT, AND SIGNAL ANALYSIS

12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S)
Erhan Cinlar

13a. TYPE OF REPORT	13b. TIME COVERED	14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day)	15. PAGE COUNT
Final	FROM ____ TO ____	May 1980	5

16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION

17. COSATI CODES		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP

18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)

19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)

DTIC
ELECTE
S NOV 30 1989 D
D

20. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT
☐ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT ☐ DTIC USERS

21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
unclassified

22a NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL

22b TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)
767-5025

22c OFFICE SYMBOL
NM

DD Form 1473, JUN 86 — Previous editions are obsolete — SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

89 11 ... 005

Final Research Report

on

MARKOV PROCESSES
APPLIED TO CONTROL, REPLACEMENT, AND SIGNAL ANALYSIS

supported by

AFOSR Contract No. F49620-79-C-0080

during

June 1979 to May 1980

submitted to

AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

by

ERHAN ÇINLAR

Northwestern University

1. SUMMARY

The following is the list of papers completed during June 1979 to May 1980 under this contract.

1. E. ÇINLAR. Chung processes. In <u>Encyclopedia of Statistics</u>, ed. by N.L. JOHNSON and S.M. KOTZ. Wiley, New York. (To appear)
2. _________. On a general entrance-exit problem.
3. _________. Creep of concrete under stochastically varying humidity conditions.
4. _________, J. JACOD, P. PROTTER, and M.J. SHARPE. Semimartingales and Markov processes. A. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie verw. Gebiete. (To appear)
5. _________ and H. KASPI. On Lévy systems for Chung processes.
6. H. KASPI. On the symmetric Wiener-Hopf factorization for Markov additive processes. Z. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie verw. Gebiete. (To appear)
7. B. MAISONNEUVE. Subordinators regenerated. Teoriya veroyatnostei ee Primenen. (To appear)

In addition, there are a number of papers at different stages of completion. Such work in progress includes "Representations for Markov processes", "Image of a Markov additive process", and "Characterization of regenerative systems as images of Markov additive process".

2. DESCRIPTION OF WORK REPORTED

On regenerative systems and Markov additive processes, the completed work is reported in [6] and [7]. MAISONNEUVE [7] shows how to use the theory of regenerative systems in order to study increasing Lévy processes. Lévy processes are well-known objects in probability, and their probabilistic laws as well as their stochastic structures have been known for some time. Hence, when working on strictly regenerative systems, it used to be advantageous to first characterize the regeneration set as the image of an increasing Lévy process, and then use the known results on the latter to study the former. MAISONNEUVE [7] reverses this completely: he shows that the theory of regeneration has reached a level of maturity that enables it not only to stand on its own but also to help its parent fields.

KASPI [6] concentrates on Markov additive processes (X_t, Y_t), where X is a Markov process with finitely many states and where Y takes values in $\mathbb{R}$. The objective is to express the infinitesimal generator of (X,Y) as the product of two infinitesimal generators one of which corresponds to "the increases" of Y and the other to "the decreases". In addition to their analytical usefulness, such decompositions were meant to provide insight into the stochastic structure of (X,Y): and this paper fulfills both the aims admirably. There is a decomposition that is analytically explicit; and the factors in the decomposition are related to the increasing and decreasing ladder processes.

The general entrance-exit problem of [2] is a continuation of our work on the problem with Markov additive processes. The basic problem is as follows. A particle is moving within some region E. Its motion is observable intermittently. We are interested in the joint distribution of (R_t^-, R_t^+, X_t) where R_t^- is the amount of time elapsed since the particle was seen the last time, R_t^+ is the time until the particle gets to be seen next, and X_t is the position of the particle at t. We had solved this problem in the case where the particle's motion was Markovian as a function of the clock time, where the clock is so constructed that is moves only when the particle is observable. In the present paper [2], the only assumption on the basic motion is that it is continuous. Of course, the computational results one obtains are not as sharp as in the Markovian case, but simulation studies might yield just as sharp results.

Two papers on Chung processes, [1] and [5], do not contain much that is new, but are of methodological interest. In [1], we give the general outlines of the theory of Markov processes with countably many states. We show that, instead of starting with assumptions on the probability transition function or generators, the theory should start with assuming that the sample paths are right continuous and have left-hand-limits. Then, everything becomes straightforward: the transition function turns out to be standard and "infinitely" differentiable, Kolmogowu differential equations hold, and have unique solutions, etc.

The Lévy systems provide the basic machinery for studying the jump structures of processes, and are used in entrance-exit decompositions. For Chung processes, such results have been obtained by direct "brute force" techniques without using Lévy systems, mainly because it was thought to be difficult to obtain Lévy systems for processes possessing discontinuities of the second kind. In [5] we show how to obtain Lévy systems by using random time changes and the theory of Markov additive processes.

Our work on creep of concrete in [3] builds a model for the deformation law of concrete under varying humidity conditions. Humidity process is left totally arbitrary, except for an assumption that it is continuous and differentiable. Creep of concrete is sensitive both to the level of humidity (higher the humidity, higher the rate of creep) and to changes in humidity (any change in humidity, upward or downward, increases the rate of creep). We model creep as a process with locally gamma structure given the underlying humidity process. If the humidity is taken to be a deterministic constant, the model reduces to our earlier basic model of creep.

The contents of [4] were reported in the last year's report.